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a half cents per line.

**P'All communications, whether on business or
for publication, should be addressed to WM. J.
MURTAGUR, Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

THE SATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE BISTRICT OF CO-MONDAY MORNING PERRUARY 21, 1875.

PINCHBACK'S chances are improving.

THE ACT OF JULY, 1872, which provide that unexpended appropriations shall be covered into the Treasury, should be respealed at the present session of Congress.

OUTLAW REID feels safe. The rigorous execution of the law in New York city for the prevention of cruelty to animals has resulted in the imprisonment of an indiscreet individual who killed a cat.

THE City of Peking sailed on Saturday from San Francisco for Hong Kong, carrying a number of first-class passengers, English and American, together with twentyfour bags of mail matter. The Tokio has arrived at Panama en route for San Francisco, having made one of the best passages on record, forty-two days out from TH' York. A special dispatch from San Francisco, which we print this morning, gives the details of the departure of the Peking,

Suppose the contract between the Government and the Pacific Mail Company should be abrogated and the consequent depreciation of the stock place it within the power of an English company to buy up the line, as has been seriously proposed in London we would not have a single ship of fitting capacity to use as a transpert in carrying troops, and the same English company would be apt to teach us a lesson in the way of charges for carrying the mails, which would make us regret the hasty, ill-advised action of the House of Representatives

It is now understood that the Democrats in the Senate have agreed to make a determined fight against the passage of any "partisan measure" that may be introduced as the result of Republican caucus agreement. In plainer words, they will attempt to defeat, by the customary methods of prolonged discussion, all legislation intended to restore the rights and privileges of citizenship to the Republicans of the South. It is to be hoped that the Republican members of that body will have pluck enough to put the physical endurance of their opponents to the severest test. It is their duty to exhaust every resource in efforts to secure the passage of remedial measures. The country expects it of them, and will be disappointed if that expectation is not real-

WHAT has become of Hon. J. Marshal Hagan's resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights to the struggling Cubans? Will the Foreign Relations Committee not make some report upon the subject? In an eloquent speech upon this subject in the House February 6 Mr. Hagans said "that "the wrongs of the Cuban patriots find "more warrant in fact, more warrant in general law and natural right, for their "the American people had when they de-"clared almost a century ago that they "were, and of right ought to be, free and "independent States." He then depicted the Spanish policy of cruelty, barbarity and slavery which has ever characterized the treatment of her colonies by the mother country from the earliest time of her American settlements. Closing, he said ; "I appeal to this Congress to place itself in full accord with this American sentiment. "The organized cruelty of Spanish rule in "Cuba is an affront to the age, and its bit-"ter malevolence is only exceeded by its "hideous monstrosities. We owe it to the " past, it is the duty of the present, and 'the future will ascribe it to our highest "honor, to accord the rights acknowl-"edged by the common laws of modern " warfare to the Cuban revolutionists."

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY - THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

This week will afford an opportunity for Congress to act upon measures more directly connected with our material interests and general prosperity than any that have been considered during the present session. Allusion is made to the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi and building a great highway from that river to the Pacific ocean. The first of these measures passed the House without a division, and involves the ultimate expenditure of \$8,000,000, a sum far less than will be saved to the commerce of the country every year by opening the mouth of the river to ships of heavy tonpage. The latter measure asks not a dollar in appropriation or subsidy, but simply such a recognition or indorsement as will enable the company to secure the funds with which to prosecute the work. For the guarantee of interest on its bonds the Government is amply and completely secured against loss; it is nothing more than an indorsement where the indorser becomes the debtor before the maturity of

The work itself will be of incalculable advantage, not only to the West and South, but to the whole country. Its immediate inauguration and vigorous prosecution means the annual disbursement of fifteen of twenty millions of capital-drawn mostly from Europe-to be distributed amongst iron masters, contractors and laborers; it means the rekindling of furnace fires and the revival of mechanical and agricultural industries throughout the country; it means the employment of twenty thousand idle hands in the prosecution of the work or the preparation of the material; it means a convenient and profitable market for a large amount of western produce; it means the rapid development of 100,000,000 acres of good farming land in the Southwest and the successful working of extensive mines of gold, silver and copper in New Mexico and Arizona; it means the introduction of a great multitude of emigrants to transform a wild waste into fruitful fields and prosperous mining towns; it means the construction of a great highway across the continent on the shortest route and below the snow line, a route that can always be traveled and one that will produce a healthy competition with the only trans-continental line now in existence; it means the revival of Southern interests and industries and the restoration of prosperity to that distracted region of country; it means these and a hundred other benefits, and the question comes up, why is it not done?

The real opposition to the enterprise comes not from the million-the farmers, mechanics and merchants all over the country, a large majority of whom are strongly in favor of it-but from a few thousand Eastern capitalists, with one man at their head who controls the worst monopoly in America, the Union Pacific railroad. Jay Gould, through his subsidized papers, makes daily and violent onslaughts upon the measure, but the motive is certainly too light.

plain to be mistaken by a man of average intelligence, and this continued abuse without reason is already producing a healthful

reaction in Congress. Another thing that frightens the timid is the abuse of former subsidies, and the supposed danger of a similar result. This absurd reasoning would compel a merchant to close business because he had been cheated by a clerk, stop the supplies for an army because a contractor was proved dishonest, and compel the Government to abandon all ideas of progress or development because it had once been cheated. This logic may do for children, but should hardly find place in the brain of a states-

man. The companies that own the roads which are to unite in building the Texas Pacific to San Diego offer every possible guarantee and security to the Government, and the country demands the prosecution of the work. The Republicans can carry the measure through Congress if they will, and thus bring immeasurable benefits to the whole Union, and that, too, without appropriating a dollar from the Treasury. If they have not the courage to seize the opportunity it will pass over to be achieved by the Democrats in the next Congress. The work will be done in some way, and the benefits it must bring to the country are such that its achievement will give fame to every man who lends aid to its success.

PACIFIC MAIL AND THE NEW YORK BOARD

OF TRADE. Lately a memorial from the Board of Trade of the great city of New York was presented to Congress, imploring that body of patriots and statesmen not to do a great wrong to the commerce of the country by canceling the contract between the Governin at and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between Cali fornis and China and Japan. This is not one of the ordinary Congressional petitions originated by needy politicians or speculators, circulated in pot houses and signed by bummers; it is the dignified and courteous protest of all the leading merchants, bankers, manufacturers, importers, and other prominent citizens of New York against sweeping from the seas the last line of steamers that carries the American flag-an earnest plea that the legislators who should be the protectors of American commerce should not strike that commerce a fatal blow-an appeal to the honorable body not to dishonor itself and the nation by re pudiating an honest contract, and at the same time visiting their Congressional sins upon the innocent heads of Pacific Mail stockholders.

The Senate of the United States should give this petition respectful and careful consideration. On their part no reason exists for hasty and inconsiderate action-like that of the House-for no member of the Senate has been accused of having been "over-persuaded" by the subtle Irwin, the crafty Schumacker, or the pastoral Bill King. Consequently they can afford to be governed in this subsidy matter by the same rules of right and honor which control the business transactions of private individuals. It will be a brave act for the powerful Senate to hold out its hand to the helpless corporation and say justice shall be

It seems to be one of the popular superstitions of the present that all the great corporations through which the heavy work of the world is performed are so rich and so reckless that they rather enjoy being robbed in a Christian and statesmanlike way. This Pacific Mail Company was organized in 1848, before the discovery of gold in California, and from that time through the days of Vanderbilt and the Transit Company down to the present its history has been one long bitter fight against rival corporations, birds of prey of the Washington lobby and the stock-jobbers of Wall street. The present effort to deprive the company of its subsidy is said to be the work of the most artful and able one of the financial Ishmaelites of that street, who considers this the cleverest of all his clever tricks, King of Eric and Prince of Union Pacific. He has turned loose the most powerful lobby ever organized, and two or three of the great papers of New York, in order to seduce or bully Congress into such legislation as will enable him to cover his "shorts" on Pacific Mail. He has succeeded with the House, let us see how it will be with the Senate!

We hope this company will be spared to carry out the great work it has found to do on the Pacific coast. It will be a sad day for that portion of the country, a sad day for all who feel any interest in our national commerce when the American flag shall disappear from the merchant steamers of the North Pacific, and the trade which for twenty years we have been building up with China and Japan shall pass into the hands of our English rivals. Whether this shall be so or not depends upon the action of the Senate, and in the words of the New York memorial, we believe that "the 'highest considerations of a national, polit-'ical and commercial pature demand that 'American steamships shall not be with-'drawn from the Pacific ocean."

Western members of Congress are mak ing strenuous opposition to the proposed increase of tax upon spirits. In this course we think they are unnecessarily earnest. It is estimated about thirty per cent. of the manufactured article is used for scientific and manufacturing purposes, and seventy per cent. is consumed as a beverage in one shape or another. But we are aware that a very large proportion of the alcohol and French spirits which are nominally used in the interest of science and philosophy, and for compounding medicines and remedies of various kinds, find their way into bitters, wines and elixirs, &c. Distilled spirits must be denominated a superfluity, an unnatural stimulant of the same nature as opium, hasheesh, morphine and the like, but milder in poisonous effect, which are used for the purpose of making drafts upon the future, and thus aiding in the enjoyment of a fast life. They cannot be classed as necessities. These spirits have borne a quotation during the past three years in our wholesale markets, upon the average, of about one dollar per gallon. This price includes taxes of seventy cents upon each gallon of proof spirits or spirits under proof. The retailer, or rectifier, or compounder takes these spirits and adds say twenty-five per cent. water, and certain oils, colorings, and flavorings, all of them inexpensive but designed to "age" the spirits, that is, mellow them, and they are finally sold to gen tlemen over a first-class bar at fifteen cents a drink, which amounts to, including the water and other materials added in reducing and compounding, to something over

thirteen dollars per gallon. Now, is it not supremest folly to say that a luxury so highly esteemed by the American people that they will pay twelve to thirteen hundred per cent profit to the traffic upon it, will not bear another thirty cents a gallon tax? Why, there are seventy drinks in the gallon, and the proposed increase is only half a cent a drink. It will not increase the retail price a farthing. The worst that can be said of it is that it will compel the manufacturers to advance twelve or fifteen dollars more per barrel upon the article when they take it out of bond and put it upon the market. And this can be obviated by putting it out in smaller lots and with greater frequency. This outcry against the proposed increase of tax upon whisky is simply ridiculous when the subject is analyzed and viewed in its proper

THE LOUISIANA POLICY. We hear so frequently that the Louisiana policy of the Administration meets with the disapproval of the people at large that we have taken the trouble to examine the files of our exchanges to ascertain the tone of public sentiment as reflected by the opinions expressed in the columns of the Re publican press of the country. Among those newspapers in whose columns we find an unqualified approval of the late message of the President regarding Louisiana affairs are the following :

St. Louis Daily Globe, Mo. St. Louis Democrat, Mo. Pittsburg Gazette, Pa. Pittsburg Commercial, Pa. The Press, Philadelphia, Pa. All-Day City Item, Philadelphia, Pa. Evening Telegraph, Pittsburg, Pa. The Gazette, Pittston, Pa. Chicago Evening Journal, Ill. Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ill. Chicago Tribune, Ill. Waukegan Weekly Gazette, Ill. Baltimore County Union, Towsontown,

Brocklyn Union, N. Y. Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, N. Y. Buffalo Express, N. Y. New York Times, N. Y. New York Commercial Advertiser, N.Y. The Press, Albany, N. Y. The Weekly Times, Oswego, N. Y. Orange County Press, Middletown, N.Y. The Daily Saratogian, N. Y. Daily State Gazette, Trenton, N. J. West Jersey Press, Camden, N. J. Worcester Spy, Mass. Haverhill Gazette, Mass The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass Boston Journal, Mass. San Francisco Chronicle, Cal Spirit of the Times, San Francisco, Cal Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Ohio. Daily Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio.

Toledo Blade, Ohio. Daily Courier, Latayette, Ind. Kansas City Journal, Mo. New Orleans Republican, La. The Grand Era, Baton Rouge, La. Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, Nevada. Sentinel and Republican, Mifflintown

The Era, Raleigh, N. C. The New Berne Weekly Times, N. C. Norwich Bulletin, Conn. Providence Journal, R. I. The State Sentinel, Dover, Del Allegan Journal, Mich. The Graphic, N. Y. New North State, N. C. Madison State Journal, Wis. Sentinel, W18. San Antonio Express, Texas. Kansas City Journal of Commerce, Mo. Troy Times, N. Y. Syracuse Journal, N. Y. Little Rock Republican, Ark.

State Journal, Montgomery, Ala., and

many others. THE present blockade by ice of the Patapsco and Potomac rivers has produced the most disastrous consequences to the commercial interests of Washington and Baltimore. Hundreds of vessels are now, and have been for weeks, unable to reach either port, and the delay in delivering their cargoes has entailed losses to an amount that cannot be calculated-not only to the vessels and merchants, but also to all the industrial interests of these cities, which are intimately connected with the commercial interests. The oyster trade alone, which to Baltimore is immense, and not a small one to Washington, has been entirely suspended. Every branch of business, in fact, is completely paralyzed. No argument can present in a stronger light than the present condition of affairs the absolute importance of building a railroad from Washington and Baltimore to the waters of the Chesapeake. If the Southern Maryland railroad had been completed, not one of the numerous fleet of vessels now ice bound would have been detained a moment unnecessarily. Their cargoes could have been delivered at Washington in three and in Baltimore in four hours, and their return cargoes placed on board with equal celerity, thus enabling the vessels to proceed on their return voyage with far greater dispatch than if the rivers were open. Not only is this obstruction felt disastrously in reference to the incoming commerce, but the trade in Western produce over the great trunk lines is checked at Baltimore and unable to reach the sea. What the loss will be resulting from this delay can easily be understood when we consider the vast amount of that trade. The losses to the two cities would be far more than is necessary to complete and equip this great enterprise so absolutely necessary to the interests of both cities. With this line of communication established the commercial prosperty of Washington would be placed beyond the vicissitudes of the seasons, and would increase it an hundred fold. The interest of the Government is equally involved in this matter, and it does seem to us that with so many and such vast inducements to have this work completed at the earliest possible period the Congress ought to do at least something to promote.

freeze of 1875-'76. ARKANSAS.

it. It has been pressed forward with unre-

mitting vigor, and notwithstanding the ex-

traordinary impediments growing out of

the financial difficulties of the times, we

have no doubt that its energetic president,

Col. S. S. Smoot, will give us rail commu-

nication with the St. Mary's before the

An Open Letter to William Cullen Bryant. LITTLE BOCK, ARK., Feb. 16, 1875. William Cullen Bryant, Editor New York SIR: In the Post of the 10th you have an article on "The President's New Policy," in which you attempt to discuss the situation in Arkansas. Did I suppose you would publish a reply to that article in the Post, I would send it to you, but fearing that it might be sent to that editorial ultima thule, the waste-basket, I prefer to give it to the public through the clumns of another paper. I said that you 'attempted" to discuss the Arkansas question. By this I do not mean to cast any doubt upon our capability to discuss any question upon which you are properly informed, but to show you that your information is not reliable, and that, therefore, your inductions are necessarily incorrect. It is exceedingly painful to see a man of your known and acknowledged ability misled and deceived, and trusting that it is only because you are deceived as to facts that you come to incorrect conclusions, I shall endeavor to correct your knowledge, thus giving you the opportunity to make proper deduc

In your attempt to state the facts you show yourself entirely ignorant of them, and therefore incapable of arguing from your incorrect premises to correct conclusions. You state that "before 1872 Brooks was one of the partisans of McClure, Dorsey, Clayton and their secciates." This is not true. Brooks was one of the leaders of the Republican party and split that organization in 1870, heading with Senator Rice one wing, while Clayton and Mc-Clure led the other. Brooks was nominated by his wing of the Republican party and indorsed by the Democrats. As you say, "he undoubtedly received a majority of the votes." This has been proven in court and before the Congressional committee, as you will see by both the majority and minority reports. You Legislature of Arkansas the sole judge of the election of Governor." This is not so. The returns for Governor and other executive officers shall "be sealed up and directed to the presiding officer of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish | He to-day occupies the position that McEnery the same in presence of the members there as- | did in Louisians on the 14th of September sembled." The Legislature had no more to after the armed White Leaguers had driven do with counting the votes than you have; Kellogg to seek protection under the folds of

they were simply the witnesses of another | the Federal bauner. Trace the usurpation man's acts. The section already quoted says that "contested elections shall likewise be determined by both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law." You state that "Brooks endeavored to use the Federal courts to oust Baxter, but they declined to interfere. The upreme Court of the State, to which he applied next, denied that it had jurisdiction, saying that 'neither this nor any other State ourt has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such contest, be the mode or form what it may. * * * Such issue should be made before the General Assembly. It is their duty to decide, and no other tribunal can decide that question."" Once more you are mistaken. Brooks did not apply to the Supreme Court. The Attor-

ney General of the State, T. D. W. Yonley, made application on behalf of the people of the State for leave to file a writ of quo warranto calling upon Elisha Baxter to show cause why he was acting as Governor. Brooks was not a party to the suit, nor was the question of jurisdiction before that court. When the court rendered its oral opinion by Judge Gregg, one of the associate justices, Yonley asked him whether the court proposed to decide the question of jurisdiction, and Judge Gregg answered "No, the court only decides the question be fore it, which is, whether you shall have leave to file the writ of quo warranto, and we refuse to grant the leave." Four members of the court concurred in this, Chief Justice McClure dissenting. The court adjourned on that evening, and it was agreed that Judge Gregg should write the opinion at his home in Fayetteville and send it to the capital. This he did, and when it arrived here Judge H. C. Caldwell, Judge of the United States District Court, took the decision and added the part which you quote to the decision. Had it been a part of the deisjon, it would only have been obiter dictum at best. With the facts known, it is only blank

In the meantime Mr. Brooks, under the twelfth chapter of the code, commenced suit in the Pulaski (this) County Circuit Court. A demurrer was filed by Baxter, which, after being argued, was overruled, and the defendant not making any other defence, the judgment of ouster was rendered, upon which Brooks was sworn in and took possession of the State-house. You quote Judge Caldwell's opinion as though it were valuable. Here it is ot so looked upon, as it is well known that he said after the election in 1872, when it was found that Brooks was elected, "Go on, put Baxter in and I will stand between you and harm, so far as my court is concerned." You will also observe that in the language quoted from section nineteen, article six, of the constitution the words used conferring jurisdic tion on the Legislature are not prohibitive they do not deny in positive language the jurisdiction of other courts, and it is a wellsettled principle of law that words of positive prohibition are required to deprive a court of jurisdiction, and that when such are not used only concurrent jurisdiction is conferred when a new is constituted. Nor does the language of the Supreme Court in the case of Berry change this. The chief justice, in delivering the opinion, said: "As to all matters of cor tested election for the offices of Governor Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, I am of the opinion that it can only be had before the Seneral Assembly."

This simply meant that in conformity with the constitution the party must exhaust the onstitutional remedy before attempting any other. Berry had not done this. But how stood the case of Brooks and Baxter upon this point? During the session of the Legislature n 1873 Mr. Brooks, under the clause quoted, filed his petition in the Legislature, asking leave to contest for the office of Governor. On notion, the petition was rejected by a vote of 62 to 9-not even read or considered-and Governor Baxter appointed forty members of the Legislature, who voted to reject this petition, to good offices, bribing them in this way to retain his office. He had in the Supreme Court room when the decision was rendered in the quo warranto case one of his militia brigadier generals, a well-known leader of the Ku-Klux in 1868, with an order to disperse the court and declare martial law if the finding exhausted the special remedy given by the constitution, and had to fall back upon others. As to the adoption of the new constitution

let us see about that. During the Brooks Baxter war, President Grant directed Baxter to call together the Legislature and submit to them the question who was elected. By examining the testimony taken before the committee, you will see that there were present but twenty-six legal members of the lower House and nine Senators, and it requires forty-two in the lower House and fourteen in the senate to make a quorum of the Legislature, the other pretended members being there with out authority-Mr. Garland, the present Governor, testifying that he furnished the roll of their names as members of the Legislature without one particle of evidence that they were members. This body passed the act calling the onvention. Had it been a legal Legislature it had no authority to pass any such act. The constitution of 1868 provided the manner of its amendment, but did not provide for the calling of a convention. The wording of that instrument on that subject is almost identical with that of the constitution of New York previous to 1845. When it was then proposed to call a onvention there, Chancellor Kent was asked his opinion as to the power to do so, and responded as follows:

NEW YORK, March 17, 1845.
C. Comstock, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments:
Sir.: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th inst., and considering the espect which is due to your application and important relations to the government of this State which I have formerly sustained, I think you have a right to ask and that I am bound in duty to answer the question you have

In my opinion the Legislature is chosen under the constitution, for the purpose of executing the legislative power in conformity with the provision and direction of the constitution. It s the instrument which the members of the Legislature are sworn to support, and it is the sole warrant from the people for the exercise of their power. They have no other business or duty to perform in their legislative charac ter than what the provisions of the constitution dictate or allow. The Legislature has no power to call a convention to amend the constitution. There is no such provision in it and if the constitution, in the opinion of the Legislature, requires amendment, they are cound to pursue the remedy in the mode cointed out in the eighth article, and that ar icle, by prescribing a specific mode, necessa-ily excludes all others. * * I am satis fied that it is not only most wise and safe in itself, but it is the duty of the Legislature to confine the propositions to amend the constitu-tion to the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, JAMES KENT.

Daniel Webster held the same views, as is shown in the case of Luther vs. Borden, his speech on the subject being found in the sixth colume of his works as prepared by himself. The Legislature assembled in May last ever gave Mr. Brooks the opportunity to contest. The act calling the convention passed both houses on the day introduced, in plain violation of the constitution. You dwell somewhat upon the vote on the adoption of the constitution. I again refer you to the testimony taken by the committee on that subject. No such sole ever was polled. Not less than thirty thousand votes were added to the number polled in favor of the constitution, and fully twenty thousand Republicans refrained from voting. They had two reasons for this: the State convention had so advised, and an organized army of militia threatened all who voted against the constitution. In some counties these militia were under orders to assemble at the polling places, with the evident intent of overawing Republican voters. When, coptrary to law, the New York Legislature passed the act calling a convention, and the convention framed a constitution which was adopted, it was acquiesced in by the entire people of the State. Here nearly if not quite one half the people—the Republicans of the State-are protesting against this act. They do not, as you assert, indorse it. You assum say that "the constitution of 1868 made the | that the Garland government is established, and that an effort is being made to overthrow it. This is begging the question. You set up a constitution, article 6, section 19, says that the case that does not exist, and argue upon it. The true question at issue is whether a government can be established by such revolutionary mains as were used to place Garland in power

through its varied steps, as shown by the testimony before the Congressional committee, and you find that every step was, as the President says, "revolutionary," and that if such proceedings are permitted anarchy or despotism must certainly follow. I have no expectation that this brief statement of the facts as they are will influence you, or those who, like you, have prejudged the case; but the American people will not be led into a fatal error on this subject by fine writing, or ill-judged denunciation of President Grant. To permit such subversion of States would, on the part of the President, be a violation of his sworn duty, of which he will not be guilty. The nation will sustain him in the right, even should he break through the meshes of the fine-spun theories of State rights, coming either from Southern Democrats or Northern toadles.

Respectfully, THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the National Repul SIR: With all earnestness I bid you Godspeed in the good work you are doing in behalf of peace and safety in our country; and I believe that I but express the feeling of the great body of Republicans throughout the country when I say that the Southern policy advocated by you is the only policy that can bring any peace or safety to this country. The spirit of hat policy is the spirit on which the Republican party has gained all that it has gained; a spirit of prompt and determined aggression against any molestation of the natural rights of the itizen to live, to think and to express his belief in any part of this country. In so far as the party has been put in an attitude short of that by apostate organs and by timid men whom the party has put in high positions, it has lost strength; and if it continues by such leadership to fail of what it has pledged, it will utterly sink, and the timid and trimming leaders who have stultified its meaning and spirit wil be underneath. Men who were expected to lead in taking the responsibility-who have been selected for that-have stood trembling before that responsibility; and now, in the st preme crisis that demands the promptest and nost vigorous assertion of the deemed vital to us as a nation, they shrink the more, and look longingly to the next Congress, and even begin to suggest (some of them) the idea of permitting the necessity for a called session of that Congress, to relieve them sooner of this terrible responsibility of governing. How plain a confession that they should never have been trusted with that responsibility! and how futile a device to escape it. But I beg ou, Mr. Editor, not to despair; not to cease hammering, and perhaps they will yet awake

GIBSON.—On the 19th instant, WM. FRANCIS GIBSON, the youngest son of Governeur West and Martha Jane Gilson, aged four years, ten months and twelve days.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, 140 M street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GUNNELL.—Suddenly, on the morning of the list instant, Hannay D. GUNNELL, in the seventy-fourth year of his sign.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, tell 6 street southwest, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, 25d. Friends of the family are invited to attend. DIED.

SPECIAL NOTICES. G. U. O. OF O. J.-NOTICE-ALL members of Western Star Lodge, 1380, G. U. U. U. of F., are bereby notified to meet at Odd Fellows' hall, Georgetown, D. O., on TUESDAY, the fist inst., at 12 o'clock, m., to attend the funeral of our decassed brother, Naison Watters, all members of alster lo-jees in good standing are fratesnally invited.

JEROMR A. JOHNSON, P. S. and Acting E. S. fezi-71*

TEMPERANCE MEETING-JONA-TEMPERANCE MEETING JONA.

DABS.
There will be a Temperance Meeting held at Hamiline M. E. church, corner of Ninth and P streets northwest, on WEDNE-DAY EVENING, February 34, at 7:30 o'clock, unsier the auspices of Pioneer Council, No. 1, Sons of Jonadab, to which the members of the Order and the public generally are most cordially invited. The Rev. 4, 6. Baker and other gustlemen prominent in the cause will address the meeting. Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regails. The exercises will be interpersed with vocal and instrumental music. By order of the Council.

GEORGE W. MCLANE, [Star]

(Star)

Chairman Com. Arr.

The Barmecide Club, composed of guests of Mrs. Stockham's, on Four-and-a-half street, gave their fourth complimentary entertainment on Friday evening, and succeeded admirably in impressing their large and select audience with their dramatic ability by their rendition of that ludicrous farce, "The Two Burzand; or, Whitebait at Greenwich." After the performance, which lasted about an hour, Fignor Feechio Tiraturacciosa with his two able assistants, Smith and Krown, "discoursed sweet harm my." for the delectation of the admirers as well as the devotes of Terpsichore, while over all beamed the radiant smiles of the genial, joily and exemplary bostess, making the vecning's entertainment one long to be remuchered by all who had the good fortune to participate.

The proceedings of the BIRTHDAY. WABHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
The proceedings of the Association of the Cidest Inhabitants on Honday, the Eli of February, will be appropriate to the day. The meetic will be held in the Aldermen's Boom, west wit city Hall, at 1 o'clock p. m., and members wipease be punctual in attendance. Persons, members, who may attend, falleds and gentleme members, who may assemble the common will receive a cordial welcome.

COMMITTER OF ARRANGEMENTS, feb20-21 (Obron, 21 Star II)

TO TAXPAYERS OF THE DIS.

TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1875.

The act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, impesing taxes upon real estate in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 20, 1875, provides that "it shall be the duty of the Collector of Taxes to prepare a complete list of all taxes and property upon which the same are assessed in arrears on the first day of March next, and shall, within ten days thereafter publish the same, with the notice of sale, in a newspaper published in said District." District."
This provision, by the terms of said act, applies to unpaid taxes of the year 1874-75, as well as all other taxes in arrears.

Four per cent, penalty is added to the 1874-75 taxes during this present month.
On the first day of March the penalty will be five Of any May of a second of the per cent.

All who have taxes to pay are admonished by the facts above stated to pay them this month, and thus save one per cent., and also save the costs increased by advertisement and sale. F. COOK, febil-dtfeb27

Collector, D. C.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KEN-CONCERT AND DRAWING, FEBRUARY 27, 1875. Information and tickets at J. Brad Adams, book-seller, corner Ninth and F northwest, febe-tf H. C. EMERY, Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF
THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1875. The circulating notes of "The First National Bank of Utah," Salt Lake City, and "The Givson County National Bank of Frinceton," Indiana, will be redeemed upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, D. C. JNO, JAY KNOX., fee-30t Comptroller of the Currency.

BRARY and Reading Room, No. 220 F street northwest, Washington, D. C., The patron-age of the public is respectfully solicited, ja-30-im ALL THE PATENT AND PRO-LIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE. NOTICE.

During the interruption to navigation of the Potomac river two trains will leave the Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot at 11:38 p. m.—running through to Bichmond and points South, and points South, and General Passenger Agent. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DEUG STURE, Masonic Temple. jants CURBENT AND BACK NUMBERS of the DAILT NATIONAL ERPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD, ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud botel, corner F and Ninth streets.

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS pursuits or dwil service positions can be secured at the Washington Business College. While scores of incompetent persons in this community can scarcely procure breast, and hundreds can earn only a nittance, the demand for the valuable services of practically-educated youths or men and women far exceeds the supply. A large number of students are making arrangements to enter the Business College for 15th. For particulars call at the institution, corner of seventh and L streets northwest, or address for circular, H. C.SP ENOEE, President. T. H. C. A. EVENING CLASSES, In Latin, Greek, English, French and German, CIRCULATING LIBRARY; terms only \$2 per

quarter.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING, 12:15, 6 and 9 p.m.
NOPMAL CLASS, for Sunday school teachers,
Saturday evening, 60 clock.
LITERABY SOCIETY, Saturday evening, 7:30 YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, (exclusively,) Sabth, at 50'clock. LINCOLN HALL SERVICES at 3:30 p. m. Ohlo College of Dental Surgery, dil Seventh street cast side, bet. D and E, a few doors some of Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Gas used in extracting Teeth. Teeth §7 a set, eitner [aw].

MILBURNS ORIGINAL POLAR SODA

1639 Pennsylvania avenue, near Whiard's DEPOT FOR MINERAL WATERS.

Cod Liver Olla, Troches, &c . at the Temple Drug Store. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUNE ries, Poundes, Tollet Articles, &c., at low est rates, at TEMPLE DRUG STORE. WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE HOMEOPATHICMEDICINESAND specifies at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets. LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS
PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. BOIL-47

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY. E. J. MCPHERSON & CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SPECIAL NOTICE. OFFICE BALTIMOBE AND UNIO BAL. BOAD CO., WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1875. BALTIMORE & OHIO

RAILROAD. DOUBLE TRACK. PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Without Change of Cark.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Haggage checked to all points.
The 1 p. m. train stops at Relay Station, giving ample time to enjoy a first-class dinner at the celebrated Viaduct hotel.

Purchase tekets at 455 Pennsylvania avenue, and at Depot, corner New Jersey avenue and C street.

GEO. S. KUONTZ,

General Agont. J. A. Martingly, Gent. Passenger Agent. fe22-MTh8n (Star, MToTh8)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRIBUTED OF COLUMBIA. SPECIAL TERM, FROBATE JURISDICTION, FEBRUARY 20, 1273.

In the matter of the will of Joshua Riley.

Application for letters tristamentary on the estate of Joshua Biley, of the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia, has this day been made by John C. Hiley and Mary Anna Riley. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear in this court on SATURDAY, the 22th day of March next, at it o'clock a. m., to show why letters testamentary on the estate of the said deceased should not issue as prayed: 'Irovided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in The NaTional Refullican previous to the said day.

Tost: A. WEBSTER, fe22-M32*

Register of Wills.

FIRST-CLASS FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Offered without Regard to Value, as my Stock Must be Sold by April L.

JOHN T. MITCHELL 931 Pennsylvania avenue.

BOARDING. 631 D NORTHWEST, -GOOD BOARD AND BOOKS, at 611 D street northwest, at moderate rates.

STOVES. EMPIRE HEATING RANGE The Greatest Success of the

Age! This Range has been in the market for more than five years, and that it is a SPLENDID SUCCESS and that it is a SPLENDID SUCCESS we year, and that it is a SPLENDID SUCCESS we year, and that it is a special success. There are other so-called heating ranges, now in market, which have been "tried and found wanting" and taken out to make room for the EMPIRE, When you can get the best, why experiment and perhaps pay more for an article that is sure to be less salladactory in operation, if not entirely worthless. The EMPIRE is sold only by

H. I. Gregory 634 Pennsylvania Avenue.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE piessure in amouncing to their friends and the public in general that Mrs. C. REICHENBACH. No. 42 El-venth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, continues the sole sency for our Pianos, and that nose but the above firm is authorized to sell our Pianos for Washington, Georgeto wa, Alexandria and vicinity, and will be thankful for a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in the past on the Knabe Pianos.

WM. KNABE & CO., Piano Manufactory, No. 25: West Baltimore street, Baltimore, and No. 112 Fifth avenue, New York, feb5-3m

The Narveson Piano AND Sterling Organ; Unsurpassed by any in the market. Also, other

At Low Prices and on Easy Terms. PIANOS and OBGANS for rent. ROBERT COLTMAN, 912 F street, Opposite Masonic Tempie.

ESTEY ORGANS AND Bradbury Pianos

ARE THE LEADING INSTRUMENTS. 600 Estey Organs sold in Baltimore in 1874.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT. Call and examine our stock. No trouble to SANDERS & STAYMAN

935 Penn. Avenu , Washington, D. C. 15 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. BUTTER.

BUTTER.—FROM NEW YORK DAIRIES and creamerles direct, selected for fine Table BUTTER. The trade supplied at the lowest mar-ket prices.

755-1755 Penna. ave. northwest. FURS.

FURS! FURS! Seal Skin in Sacques, Muffs, Boas and Caps. MINE SABLE IN MUFFS AND BOAS. Many other kinds of

Furs AT REDUCED PRICES. Girls' and Boys' SCHOOL CAPS, 50c, to \$1. STINEMETZ, Hatter and Furrier, 1237 Pennsylvania avenue. Carriage Robes

FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE USE IN BEAR, WOLF AND FOX SKINS. STINEMETZ, HATTER AND FURRIER.

1237 Pennsylvania avenue. STOVES AND TINWARE W. H. HARROVER, SEVENTH STREET, 31 or from Pennsylvania avenue north. Five doors from 1 STOVES, RANGES. STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, FIRE-BRICKS, REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES, FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PAINTING. C.T. BOWEN HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

25 Louisian a avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh sta. Vebbing promptly attended to augustif PLATED WARE. large assortment of all the new designs, TEA SETS, WAITERS, CASTORS, CARE BASKETS, ICE

PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, mported direct. M.W. GALT, BRO.& CO. W. S. ROOSE

Cigars and Tobacco, No. 1233 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Thirteenth street, Wholesale dealer in Imported and Manufacturer
the Cactus, La Mancha, La Boose
and Stockton Cigars.
Agent for the Ambrosa Fine Unit.
The trade supplied direct from the factory at the
very lowest New York and Baltimore prices.
Orders left at the following hotels will be
promptly attended to, where persons can also get
their Cigars at a slight advance overthe wholesale
price: Willard's, Metropolitan and mperial hotels: B. French Queen, St. Jan. s; N. J. Hillman,
St. (Cloud: Woodbury & Co., R., George; Jordan
& Gordon, Owen House. WATCHES.

GENEVA, and AMERICAN WATCHES. Every Variety of all the Nowest Styles at very Low Prices. M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.

FANCY NAMES DON'T MAKE GOOD FOR BANCY NAMES DON'T MAKE GOOD GOOD TO BE SHOULD BE SHOUL

FOR RENT

FOR RENT - DWELLING NO. 12 I street cars. Apply to
WM. L. BRAMHALL & CO..
Resl Estate and insurance Agents.
street northwest, opposite Faten
Office. feb26-8t FOR-RENT-DWELLING NO. 2002 FOUR-I teenth street northwest. New three-ster brick, all modern conveniences. Apply to WM. L. BRAMHALL & CO. 607 Seventh street northwest, opposite Paten Office. FOR RENT-No. 211 S STREET SOUTHEAST-

HOR RENT-No. 211 SSTREET SOUTHEASTLi Trooms, modern conveniences, \$65. No. 311
M street northwest, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, \$25. No. 322
No. 2740 New York avenue, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, \$60.
No. 2740 New York avenue, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, \$63. No. 320 Instruction of the conveniences, \$63. No. 320 Thirteenth street, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, \$65. No. 520 Thirteenth street, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, \$65. No. 520 Thirteenth particular conveniences, \$65. Thirteenth Sip Seventh street.

2 In street morthwest, 12 No. 320 No. 320 Thirteenth Sip Seventh street. FOR RENT, BY THE 1st OF SEPTEM BEB, in the most desirable part of F street, More and dwelling with 11 rooms; all modern in provements. Will be remied separate. If desired

or one or more years, to responsible parties. Apply to EDWARD DOLAN, 1943 F street. ap25-tf FOR RENT - ELIGIBLE ROOMS, CON gress street, Georgetown Heights-s PAR gress street, Georgetown Heights—a PAR-LOR and two BOOMS on the first floor, and three Chambers on the third floor; all choice rooms and suitably furnished.

320 INDIANA AVENUE -FOR RENT-Handsomety furnished Booms, at No. 23 Indiana avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-THE SOUTHERN PART OF lot is, in square 597, fronting 18 feet on Mew Jerrey avenue, between 8 and 6 streets, improved by a small frame of two rooms; 25.00. East part of lot 8, in square 118, fronting 27.3 on I street northwest, by a depth of 50; is improved by a small frame of four rooms; price, 32 per foot. An eligible building lot on Four-and-a-half street, between Virginia avenue and D street; 35 cents per foot. THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 519 Seventh street. prises sixteen different grades and varieties, of which we have a large supply now on hand, and our facilities for obtaining the rame are such that we have no heatancy in asserting that we defy com-FOR SALE-A FARM OF 550 ACRES, 20
of which are well adapted for the cultivation

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 550 AURES, 200 of tobseco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. The balance in rood timber. Water in all the fields. Improvements consist of one cottage, located on a high circuit on, and commanding a fine view of the valley of the Potomac; kitchen, two rooms separate from the house, meat, ice and poality-house; double granary, large corn-house, stable for ten horses, and two good quarters for laborers. Peach and apple orchard. The farm is located 15 miles from Washington, in Prince George's county, within a half mile of Pasataway village and four miles of stermboat landing and railreat deput.

Price, 85, 600.

Real Estate Broker, 212 Penn. avenue onst, fe22-MW&FR

FCZ-MWAFII

FUR SALE-A SMALL BUT BEAUTIFUL
TRACT OF LAND, near Brentwood, immediately on Baltimore and Ohlo railroad, just outside city limits, containing fifteen acres, more or leas, Comfortable frame house on premises. For terms, &c., apply to

NOURSE & MIDDLETON,
febis-2t (StaraChron), 6il Fifteen atreet. FOR SALE-THE STOCK OF A BOOK Stationery and Variety Goods Store. Location the best in the town, Business good and profit large. Owner has other business, which is the oni reason for selling. Capital require: about \$3.000 This is an opportunity sellom asorded. Address for particulars, giving right name. Fehis-R. & Espablican Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP-TWO BRICK houses, nine rooms each, all modern improvements; two frame houses with gas. Apply to RC, STEVENS, 625 Seventh street northwest, at 12 or 20'clock. FOR SALE.—HOUSES, NO. 2028 P STREET, \$8,500; 218 P street, \$4,500; 319 M street, \$6,200; 307 M street, \$15,000, and a large number of others in all parts of the city. E. J. SWEET, feet-ti RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN SUSINESS
PROPERTY ON SEVENTH STREET
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
I am anthorized to sell STORE and DWELLING
No. 122 Seventh street northwest at a great sacrifice, if applied for soon. Owner determined to sell,
M. M. EvillEST.
fe2-lit

Bil Seventh street.

I have for ale all classes of BRICK and FRAME HOUSES, situated in some of the most desirable locations on Capitol Hill, at prices to suit those who may desire to purchase. Squares and Lots of all descriptions can be bought House for rest, loans negotiated; bonds and all classes of listrict securities bought and soid; rents collected; improved and unimproved property wanted.

JOHN J. EVANS

rty wanted.

JOHN J. EVANS

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. III Pennsylvania avenuceast,

Jazo-S, Tu, Them

Capitol Hill. FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, AT Le Droit Park, containing seven (7) rooms and TOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, AT Le Droit Park, containing seven (7) rooms and cellar, water and gas. House 30x30. Lot contain-ing 5.48 feet; front, 63x31 deep. Price 4,500. Ap-ply at JOHN C. CALLAHAN'S Paint Store, cor-ner of Tweifth street and Pennsylvania avenue morthweat. Kevto be had next door. no25-bm 2

WANTS.

WANTED-IN GEORGETOWN OR WEST
of Seventeenth street, a HOUSE containing
eight or ten rooms, near one of the street-railways
(with gas and water.) Address, stating terms an
location, Box 12, BEPUBLICAN office. fe22-61* WANTED-100 GENTLEMEN AND LA.
Stomach, Khiney, and Urinary Organs,
For sale by all druggists and by CHAS.STOTE &
CO., wholesale and retail. WANTED-FIFTY MEN AND TWENTY W ladies as supernumeraries for the Grand Spectacular Opera Lohengrin. Apply at Nationa theatre, stagedoor, MONDAY, 12 o'clock. feri WANTED-A WHITE GIRL TO ACT AS nurse and do general house work, about six-W nurse and do general house work, about six-teen years old, (Catholic preferred.) Must com-well recommended. Apply at 364 E street north-west, between Ninth and Tenth streets. febi7-ti WANTED,-A LARGE BLACK HORSE aviiable for a Coupe, Address Box 10 a this office.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GEN-TLEMAN having wearing apparel of any description which they wish cleaned or dyed in the best manner, upon slort notice and reasonable terms to bring or send them to W. H. WHEAT-LEY'S, or if they cannot do that, to send their address and they will be waited upon at their resi-dence, Work called for, and delivered at any place in the District. W. H. WHEATLEY'S,

Premium Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment. Office: @ Jefferson street, Georgetown, D. C. NEW AND SECOND-HAND-ONE PRICE n only. New clothing cold at very reasonable prices. Beleeted stock of second-hand clothing very cheap, at JUSTH'S, 619 D street, between Skr and Seventh northwest. Branch store, Life Estreet, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N.W. 1986 W ANTED-SECOND-HAND FURN. YY ture, Bedelothes, Second-hand Clothing, and Boots and Bloos. Will pay the highest cash prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to, by H. CULE-MAN & CO., No. 888, corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 918

teenth street northwest.
janis MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER. FOR SALE OR RENT. FOR SALE OR RENT.—OWNERS OF IM-proved or unimproved REAL ESTATE on Capitol Hill, who desire to sell or rest, will find it to their interest to call upon HESTER, HINCK-LEY & CO., at their Real Estate effice on Capitol Hill. Earnest and vigilant attention will be given to all sales that may be intrusted to their custody. The interest of the property-holder will be faithfully cared for.

nlly cared for.

HESTER, HINCKLEY & Co.,

Real Estate, Note and Money Brokers,
110 First st. southeast, Capitol Hill.
ja22-FM&Wtf PIRST-CLASS BLACK DRESS COATS, almost new, for sale or hire, at "JUSTR'S," sip D street northwest, between Sixth and Seventh N. B.—Costly Silk Dress, very cheap.

LOST AND FOUND. BIO REWARD-LOST ON SATURDAY afternoon. February 20, on Seven's street, but ween Post Office lepartment and Market Space, a Russian leather pocket book, containing, in money, about \$55, and a lot of valuable paper. The flader will reserve the above reward by returning the same to Messra, Jehnson & Colly, No. 711 Market Space. \$10 REWARD.—LOST ON THE EVEN-ing of the 17th instant, on Fourteenth street, G street, or Fifteenth street, a Lady's gold breastpin. The finder will receive the above re-ward by leaving the same at this office. febil-22* LOST ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB-RUARY 15, between Second and Third sirects, on E street, a handbone SEAU SKIN MUFF, with cord and tassel, and inside a leather card case with initials of J. Y. C. filled with viniting cards. The sinder will be suitably re-warded by leaving it at the Office of Williard's Hotel.

PERSONAL. \$10,000-\$6,000 TO LOAN ON REAL STATE security; also \$50,000 on pail, at 3 per cent.
We make a specialty of this branch of business.
Wilson & BOWLES,
feb19-F.M&Wit Sil Seventh street. \$1.000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR; estate. No delay if property is all right; money in hand. J. T. WORMLEY, Heal Estate Broker, 1811% Pennsylvania avenue. \$5,000.

> \$3,000. \$1.000

To Loan on ample real estate security J. STANLEY JONES.

511 SEVENTH STREET. \$10,000 -\$6,000,-To loan on real estat security; these and is ger sums. M. M. ROHRER, febi7-5t 513 Seventh street. SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT TAXES

will be paid at the LOWEST RATES, J. F. Brodhead, fee-im S35 Fifteenth Street.

STOURS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON MARSGIN; Stock Privileges, Puts, Calls, Straddles
sold on Stocks at New York rates.

B. WILLIAMS,
ja20-im 519 Fourteenth st., Washington city. BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

Bought by WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law, 637 F street 5x25-2m MONEY TO LOAN, -\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, also, several small sums, to loan on long time, on first-class sity property. Money to loan on real estate.

GROCERIES. ABRIDGED CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. GROCERS, (Without Liquors.)

SUGARS. (NO LIQUOUS.) CRUSHED LOAF..... POWDERED GRANULATED

DEMARARA, light brown..... BRIGHT YELLOW..... TEAS. (NO LIQUORS.)

IMPERIAL, "a real good article"..... OOLONG, 'a real good article ENGLISH BREAKFAST, choice GUNPOWDER 125

choice 155

superior 150

As will be seen by the above list, our stock comsixteen different grades and varieties, of

COFFEES.

Our stock in this line is also large and complete:
Java, Choice Old Government, itaw ... Sic.
Honated ... Sic.
Boasted ... Sic.
Boasted ... Sic. Maracalbo, raw.... Laguayra, raw.....

SIRUPS.

(NO LIQUORS.) Rock Candy Drips, Hotel Drips, Silver Drips, Amber Drips, Golden Sirup, &c., &c. MOLASSES.

A choice article of genuine New Orleans always a hand, as also other lower grades. Prices low. FLOUR. (NO LIQUORS.

Weich's Best Family, per sack
Golden Hill Family, per sack
Burnt Mills Family at lowest rates.
Isaac Wenger's Family at lowest rates.
A. Ross Bay's Family at lowest rates.
Cook's Delight, a choice family, per sack.
Choices Extra, per sack.
Choice Extra, per sack. SOAPS.

(NO LIQUORS.) Thirteen different varieties for laundry use, in-cluding all of C. B. Jewell's celebrated brands, and a fine assortment of Colgate & Co.'s Tolks loaps, at low rates.

SUNDRIES (NO JIQUORS.)

New Turkey Praines, 13c.; 8 lbs. for \$1.
Ecciless Kalains, 15c.; 7 lbs. for \$1.
New Lates, 15c.; 8 lbs. for \$1.
New Lates, 15c.; 1 lbs. for \$1.
New Lates Currents, 16c.; 1 lbs. for \$1.
New Lates Currents, 16c.; 1 lbs. for \$1.
New Lates Currents, 16c.; 1 lbs. for \$1.
Large Lates Condensed Milk, 25c.; 1 dos, for \$1.
Large cans superior Tomatoes, 6 cans for \$1.
Large cans superior Tomatoes, 6 cans for \$1.
Sauces, Jellies, Sardines and Capera.
Imported and domestic Grackers, all kinds.
P. E. Smith & Co.; 8 Crushed White Wheat and
Superiative Graham Floor, direct from their
nills in Brook kyz, every week.
Seeta, Irish, Chardian and Western Oatmen, frest.
In short, we give our special and undivided atter-Scoto, fram, Canadian and Western Oatmeal, rest. In short, we give our special and undivided attention to the Family Trade, and make it our whole study to furnish the very best of everything in the way of Family Supplies generally. Our facilities for buying and freighting are nesurpassed, and we guarantee to sell as low as any house this side of New York city, as also to give

e article—quality and quantity—as represed money refunded. (No Liquers.) ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.,

ELPHONSO YOUNGS. JEROME F. JOHNSON GROCERS. (MASONIC TEMPLE.) Ninth and F sts., opp. U. S. Patent Office,

NO LIQUORS.

B. W. Reed & Sons. FANCY GROCERS 1214 F STREET N. W.

The following are a few of the Goods we have in store. The price we GUARANTEE to be as low as any other first-class house.

A PRIOUTS, Grapes, Plums, and Gages from California. UTTER, New York print—Peach, Apple and OFFEE, fresh Roasted and Ground, at old PAPES, Market and Ordina, process No advance.

UNDEE and Quava Marmalade.

NGLISH Pickles, Sauces and Ales.

Flour and Oatmeal.

GRAPES-Malaga's,
Fine clusters.
HERBS-Sage, Savery,
Marjoram and Thyme.
TALIAN Paste, Maccaroni
and Vermicelli. TELLIES-Guava, Current, Peach and Quince. EEP your accounts EMON, Vanilla and all other Extracts.

USTARDS—American, English,
French and German.

UTS-Almonds, Brazil, Walnuts, Filberts, &c. RANGES-Havana, Florida,
California and Valencia.
OTTED MEATS-Ham,
Beef, Tongue, &c. UINCES from Califo DULPS—Tomato, Beef, Chicken, Ox-tail and others.

TEAS of China and Japan.

RBANA and Catawba Wines. Wines.

WEGETABLES—Asparagus, Tomatoes,
Trumes and Champignons.

and Domestic.

X ALES—Bass and
Foster's Bottling. OU can save money and get
ACTLY what yeu want by going to B. W.
REED & SONS, 1214 F Street. febt-6m

BUY YOUR TEAS NOW. Green and Black Teas, OF EVERY VARIETY, SOLD AT OLD-TIME PRICES.

The unusually low prices at which all grades of teacan now be purchased offer extraordinary in-decements to those who desire to save themselves from the additional tax which many think Con-gress will impose on it. BURGHELL'S SPRING-LEAF TEA will also advance in that event. NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE, N. W. BURCHELL, 1332 P STREET.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, WEBB & BEVERIDGE, IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE. CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE

AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. With our increased facilities we are prepared to

furnish the above goods to our customers they can be purchased in Northern cifies. WEBB & BEVERIDGE

1009 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Bet, Tenth and Eleventh sts. feil-fn ODD FELLOWS' HALL!

GLASSWARE. HOUSE FURNISHING, AND PLATED GOODS, Shades for Wax Flowers.

COKE at soven cents per bushel, cartage extra. Ordersiall at the GASLIGHT OFFICE. No. distents except at Ill Print street, southwest, corner Third and E streets, or 138 Bridge street, freezelows, will be prompt filled.

WILSON, BROOKE & CO.